रहती है । पाकिस्तान सरकार ने "परम मित्र राष्ट्र" सलूक के आधार पर व्यापार करने के भारतीय प्रस्ताव पर अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया नहीं की है ।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में पाकिस्तान के साथ भारतीय आयात और निर्यात का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(मूल्य : करोड़ रुपए में)

वर्ष	निर्यात	आयात
1991–92	98.82	149.91
1992–93 (अनन्तिम)	147.08	375.51
1993–94 (अनन्तिम)	200.66	136.48

भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों ने भी "सार्क अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौता" (साप्ता) पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। पाकिस्तान ने भारत को "साप्ता" के अंतर्गत टैरिफ छूट के लिए कोई अनुरोध सूची नहीं भेजी है, जबकि हमने पाकिस्तान को इस आशय की एक संकेतात्मक सूची भेजी है। इस बारे में पाकिस्तान से अपेक्षित सूचना अभी प्राप्त होनी है । द्विपक्षीय व्यापार के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

Wages to workers

*9. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of public sector undertakings have not paid wages to their workers for the last few months; and

(b) if so, what are the names of such public sector undertakings facing such problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) According to the information readily available, there has been some delay in payment of wages in a few Units of Central Public Sector Enterprises, such as National Textiles Corporation, National Jute Manufacturers Corpotion Ltd., Burn Standard Company Ltd., and Jessop and Company Ltd.

Special 301 and and super 801 provisions in context of GATT

*10. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special 301 and Super 301 provisions of the US Trade Act are in the consonance with the spirit of GATT;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to raise this question in the Preparatory Committee and the WTO to get these provisions scrapped; and

(c) whether Government propose to mobilize other developing countries to secure support in its efforts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The dispute settlement provisions of GATT and the proposed World Trade Organisation require multilateral authorization before any member can withdraw a concession from any other member. They do not authorise unilateral trade action in the settlement of disputes. Any trade action by-passing the dispute settlement provisions of GATT would not be consistent with the multilateral treaty.

National legislation, per se, is not examined in GATT. Only if a mullification or impairment of a benefit occurs can the measure or the law be brought into question on the complaint of the affected member.